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sively under the influence of German philosophy, English and American psychologists are entirely neglected.

Professor Heinrich is critical and thoughtful, and his views upon the whole are sound. He takes the monistic standpoint and adopts the parallelism of psychic and physiological processes. In his second pamphlet, where he proposes to discuss the question of principle in psychology, he is most explicit in rejecting dualism in any form that might be understood as a causation in contradiction to physical causation. He says on page 17: "We cannot escape the conclusion of a perfect interdependence of the psychical and the physical which is not disturbed by the fact that on both sides of our synthesis heterogeneous elements appear whose elements offer qualitatively different results."

The world may not know that Krakau has a physical institute, and we are glad to receive a symptom of intellectual life so full of promise from these quarters of Europe, which have so far not as yet been mentioned in the history of psychology.

KPS.

BRAIN IN RELATION TO MIND. By J. Sanderson Christison, M. D. Chicago.  
1899. Pages, 143. Price, \$1. 25.

Dr. Christison, who served as an expert in several sensational law suits before the bar of Chicago, and may be remembered by our readers as the author of *Crime and Criminals*, which was reviewed in our columns at the time of its appearance, has prepared a synopsis of the physiology of the brain in its relation to mind which is very readable and instructive to the general public. It contains an interesting collection of analyses of cases which would go far to prove that mind should not be identified with brain-action; but we have to emphasise that Dr. Christison goes a little too far in his theory of the independence of mind. He should consider that in all the cases of loss of brain-substance, one of the hemispheres only was injured. As to the brainless dog of Professor Goltz, we have to say that this famous creature did not "exhibit defects only in the manifestation of intelligence, memory, reflexion, and understanding," but he was a perfect idiot of a dog and showed no signs of intelligence; he was, as Professor Goltz expressed it himself, a living and eating reflex mechanism; he was a living animal, performing all the functions of animal life without any intelligence whatever. Professor Goltz's own statements are perhaps misleading and in addition it must be granted that in the course of further life he developed memory again, but even that was insignificant, and the dog continued to give the impression of a soul-dumb animal. As the reviewer has himself seen the dog, shown by Professor Goltz, he could form his own opinion on this point.

While Dr. Christison seems to believe that soul-activity is possible without the corresponding brain-commotion, we would say that much intelligence is left even after the removal of great quantities of brain-substance, if only some parts of the brain-substance able to perform the work are left. Nature apparently has been

very generous in furnishing man with a good supply of brain-matter; and in fact brain-diseases and nervous diseases are comparatively more rare than might be anticipated. Nervous tissues are very tenacious and more reliable in their work than other organs; but there is no argument in favor of the theory that in the absence of all brain-matter the mind would be able to continue its work. If Dr. Christison modified his views to say that the methods of many modern criminologists are based upon a wrong materialism, that the shape of the head and other bodily symptoms are worthless in a consideration of a man's character and moral qualities, we would heartily agree with him.

In spite of the shortcomings of the book, it is very readable and can be heartily recommended.

P. C.

**SAGGI SULLA TEORIA DELLA CONOSCENZA.** Saggio primo sui limiti e l'oggetto della conoscenza a priori. By *Cosmo Guastella*. Palermo: Remo Sandron. 1898.  
12 mo. Pages, 570.

The nature of this book may best be indicated by its contents. They are as follows: Hypotheses in regard to concepts, classification of judgments, judgments a priori and judgments a posteriori, analytical doctrine of judgments a priori, doctrine of Kant on synthetic judgments a priori, an examination of mathematical and other less important classes of propositions a priori, doctrine of the empirical philosophers on necessary truth, psychological foundation of necessity and the a priori character of judgments on resemblance, and finally the inconceivability of the negative and the universal postulate. The author strives to follow closely the scientific method and in this volume, which is to be followed by others, he arrives at the conclusion that all affirmations in regard to an existence beyond phenomena are insupportable. Such an existence, he says, could not be proven by experience which is itself limited to phenomena; nor could it be arrived at intuitively or deduced a priori, because, in reality, existence could not be the object of knowledge a priori. Such a conclusion is not fatal to the lofty aspirations to our intelligence for, he says, there is no reason why we should pass beyond the knowable. The knowledge which we may attain to, he asserts, is complete and absolute. "In phenomena which are the only *things* of which we may affirm the existence there is nothing to know other than the regular order with which they present themselves, their constant sequence—and this is the only *causality* which we have the right to admit; now we may know these sequences and this order; human knowledge is therefore, virtually unlimited."

**LA DOTTRINA DELL'INTELLETTO IN ARISTOTLE** e nei suoi piu illustri interpreti.  
Opera premiata dalla R. Accademia dei Lincei. By *Romualdo Bobba*.  
Turin: Carlo Clausen. Pages, 479.

The book is divided into two parts. The first takes up the doctrine of the νοῦς ποιητικὸς and παθητικὸς as a result of the writings of Aristotle, the logical